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these decades are characterized by "a falling in the barometer of temperament and imagination, but also by a grappling with realities at close quarters." The assertions are made that "soul-making" has become to an increasing degree the conscious object of human thought, and that for the healing of the world's problems a world-consciousness is needed, together with a stirring sympathy and hope for all mankind. "Soul-making," however, is not defined.

Among the important fields of European thought which are surveyed in this book are: philosophy, religion, poetry, history, political theory, economics, physics, biology, art, and music. In each realm the editor has secured the services of an authority. In the chapter on philosophic thought, Professor A. E. Taylor points out that neither philosophy nor science will be fruitfully prosecuted unless the workers in each domain understand "that their own labors are only part of a single undivided work." In discussing recent political theory, A. D. Lindsay contends that "the intricate ramifications of vast economic undertakings are but signs of a solidarity of mankind that political philosophy must recognize in all the problems it has to face."

This treatment of European thought during the recent decades is stimulating and helpful, but lacking in natural sequence and exhaustiveness. It fails to pursue a consistent course. Taken all together, however, these essays arranged in composite form within the covers of a small handbook will prove serviceable to the students of human thought.

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The Next War: An Appeal to Common Sense. By WILL IRWIN.
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921. Pp. 161. \$1.50.

"This book, by the man who of all Americans had probably the longest and most intimate acquaintance with the late War, and who earned the title, 'Ace of Correspondents,' is a demonstration by hard, cold facts of what 'The Next War' would really mean to civilization and to the human race, should the world prove insane enough to allow it to occur"—as some propagandists still seem to be more than willing that it should.

Although Mr. Irwin dispenses with footnotes and all elaborate citation of authorities, his book is nevertheless highly authoritative, accurate,

reliable, and, what is more, concise and readable. He was asked to write it by a group of men who had had a long look behind the curtains of censorship and partisan propaganda and who wanted to bring to the attention of the American people the facts indicating the real conditions of the situation and the direction in which the world is drifting. It is packed with tremendous facts—almost nothing but facts—told clearly and illustrated at times with graphs.

The movement of thought in the book is indicated in its main features by the following excerpts.

An understanding of the difference between old wars and the next war is essential to an understanding of the present struggle between militarism and reasonable pacifism, between the aristocratic ideal of society and the democratic, between those who believe in that next war and those who are grouping toward a state of society which will abolish war [p. 4]. Here is a projectile, the bomb-carrying aeroplane [piloted by wireless], of unprecedented size and almost unlimited range; here is a killing instrument—gas—of a power beyond the dream of a madman; here is a scheme of warfare which inevitably draws those who were hitherto regarded as non-combatants into the category of fair game [p. 44]. In the next war we shall kill by wholesale [p. 50] aimed directly at civilian populations [p. 53]. Practically there is no limit to the possible size of tanks. . . . The "land battleship" may be rendered gas-tight [p. 54]. "Wars will no longer be declared," says Colonel Fuller, ". . . but like a tropical tornado there will be a darkening of the sky, and then the flood" [p. 55]. Warfare by disease-bearing bacilli is already preparing in the laboratories [p. 61]. What about a rust which will ruin your enemies' grain crop and starve him out and the submersible dreadnaught [pp. 62, 63]?

Here is reverse breeding in a wholesale, intensive scale. In the next war munition works and services of the rear will be special objects of attack. There, as at the front, we shall kill by wholesale, not by retail, and we shall kill [not only our finest young men but] our selected female breeding stock [p. 77]. In the idea that by war he advances the power and the ultimate glory of his race, the militarist is again mistaking appearances for reality [p. 78].

Those debts cannot all be paid. . . . The true economic loss which cannot be repudiated lies in that delicate machine of manufacture and trade [p. 79]. Half of the cotton operatives of Germany are living in idleness and semi-starvation for lack of raw material and our Southern farmers are in financial difficulties this winter because they have no market for their cotton [p. 80]. The money the world war cost for a single hour during the last year would build ten high schools costing one million dollars each [p. 92].

Go into any of these Washington bureaus and some specialist, some practical dreamer struggling along at a salary running from fifteen hundred dollars to three thousand dollars a year, will tell you what "his people" could do to multiply production and improve human conditions, . . . "if we only had the money." But they haven't the money. For these activities the government grants less than one per cent of the national revenue. In 1920, the existing army and navy absorbed thirty-eight per cent; and the whole war bill, as I have said, was ninety-three per cent. What could we, the pacifist nation of the world, not do with that ninety-three per cent [\$5,000,000,000]?

The swift airship is here; if a man is eleven times nearer any given point than he was in 1814, soon he will be twenty times nearer . . . [p. 104]. All our "proud isolation," our tradition against entangling alliances, will not keep us out . . . [p. 105]. Have your factories always ready for an immediate change. . . . Breaking up the resistance of the rear" . . . could be done in one gigantic conflagration started by inextinguishable chemicals dropped from a few aircraft . . . [p. 108]. The new poison gas . . . sterilizes. . . . Land on which this gas has fallen will grow nothing for about seven years . . . [p. 110]. Victor and vanquished both lose.

War . . . is a stimulant, not a tonic [p. 116]. Self-discipline, self-control, as contrasted with external discipline, . . . the modern world requires. . . . The hate propaganda was aimed at the civilians as well as the soldiers. . . . The propaganda did not gag at lies. . . . I know hundreds of young men whom the war seems to have spoiled at least temporarily for civilian pursuits. . . . They seem to have lost the habit of disciplining themselves, . . . "crime waves" . . . [pp. 123-25].

The term "defense" needs defining; it has hitherto been used as a most effective hypocrisy of militarism. . . . In a modern world a nation is not confined to its own political borders . . . [p. 128]. There is a new movement in world industry . . . men are beginning to bring the power to the raw material . . . we must prepare to "back up" American citizens and "American interests" in India as well as in Indiana. . . . The spirit of defense runs subtly into the spirit of offense . . . [p. 131]. "He who forges the sword will want to wield it" [p. 132].

We must try, with all the others, to repair this world machine . . . which . . . tends to beat itself to pieces with its own power [p. 136]. The course which the United States chooses will largely be the course of the other nations . . . [p. 137]. Two great tasks lie before humanity in the rest of the twentieth century. One is to put under control of true morals and of democracy the great power of human production which came in the nineteenth century. The other is to check, to limit and finally to eliminate the institution of war . . . [p. 140]. [Are not the two one task—dealing with one spiritual cause?] . . . First create a real law, not a mere set of gentlemen's agree-

ments between nation and nation [p. 146]. This book is not a plea for or against the existing league of nations. . . . Call your organization what you will this is the specific for the disease of war. . . . But while we wait for this inevitable organization to form we may use a few pain-killers: disarmament international agreement about distribution of raw materials some internationalization of export capitals abolish secret diplomacy. . . . We need personal ethics in international morality [pp. 146-56].

Says Professor Joseph K. Hart: "For the cost of a single great battleship 20,000,000 copies of this book could be put into the hands of American readers." And I add: If that is not done it will not be because it would not be a wise thing for our government to do in the interest of world-progress, but because governments are still bound with limited vision, timidity, and red tape.

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A Stake in the Land. By PETER A. SPEEK. New York: Harper & Bros., 1921. Pp. xxx+336. \$2.50.

Part I discusses the need of a national land policy with regard to the settlement of immigrants. The author favors the general type of land policy advocated by the late Secretary Lane and his adviser Professor Elwood Mead. He rather overstates the amount of available land fit for farming and gives no consideration to the present industrial status of agriculture in his advocacy of increasing settlement of the land. These are matters which must be given a broader consideration in developing a national land policy. Mr. Speek does, however, establish the need of a more adequate governmental system for preventing the exploitation of settlers. He gives a good résumé of how they learn of land opportunities and of their experiences in acquiring land. His description of the various types of individual land-dealers and private-land colonization companies and their methods of operation are especially valuable. His chapter on public-land colonization describes the work of the California Land Settlement Board and what is being done to assist settlers in other states. The need of licensing real-estate agents by the states and the experience of Wisconsin in this field are well outlined.

The second part of the book considers the relation of the immigrant on the land to schools and churches. The status of parochial and private